

63.9

Australia

1932

1932

Yates'

GARDEN
AND
FARM

CALENDAR

SUGGESTIONS FOR AVERAGE CLIMATES
(Such as where oranges thrive)

Where frosts are severe, Spring sowings should be made a month or so later, and late sowings discontinued earlier than stated. In sub-tropical climates make main plantings with the first early Autumn rains. In the tropics plant after the rainy season.



ARTHUR YATES & CO LTD
SEED MERCHANTS AND GROWERS
184-186 SUSSEX STREET, SYDNEY, N.S.W.

TELEGRAMS AND CABLES
"SEEDSMAN SYDNEY"

JOHN SANDS LTD. SYDNEY

ADDRESS LETTERS
BOX 2707 C.G.R.O. SYDNEY.

A Reminder for Early Autumn Planting

A preliminary list of some of our outstanding varieties of Vegetables and Flowers, first sowings of which should be made in the early autumn and before our general catalogue (Yates' Annual) is available.

VEGETABLE SEEDS.

All varieties, 6d. per packet, for Prices-by-Weight write for Yates' Current Price List at any time when you are interested.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.—Yates' Champion.

This delicious vegetable should be grown by all who live in the cooler tableland districts, where it thrives to perfection.

CABBAGES.

The present is the most important time for sowing this vegetable. Choose any of the following, they are approximately in order of earliness. Yates' First Early Improved—Yates' Earliball—Yates' Utility—Yates' Early Drumhead—Succession.

CAULIFLOWERS.

We have given a great deal of attention to the development of strain in this important vegetable. As a result of our experience, the following varieties are our choice of the many which are commercially obtainable. Approximately in order of earliness—Yates' Phenomenal Early, Early Eclipse, Yates' Phenomenal Maincrop, Yates' Metropole.

KOHL RABI—Purple. An excellent eating vegetable which should be more widely grown. LETTUCE.

For salad purposes make successional sowings throughout the autumn. Any of the following may be confidently selected. Neapolitan—Yates' Champion Cabbage—Yates' American Summer—Mignonette.

TURNIPS AND SWEDES.

This is the time for main sowings, which should be made thinly direct in the rows where they are to grow. White Stone Turnip—Purple Top Munich Turnip—Yates' Champion Purple Top Swede—Yates' Monarch Swede.

NOTE RE PRICES

All Prices in this list are those current at time of publication and are in the main based on last year's rates. They are therefore subject to alteration without notice. All Vegetable and Flower Seeds are Post Free.

FLOWER SEEDS.

YATES' CHOICE SWEET PEAS.

The World-Famous Australian Early-Flowering Strain.

Selected Colors in Mixtures.

YATES' PRIZE PACKET, 5/- (Sufficient to plant about 45 feet of row).

YATES' FIRST CHOICE SPENCERS (MIXED COLOURS).

Each packet (about 200 seeds), 2/6; Small pkt. (about 75 seeds), 1/-; per oz., 3/-.

MIXED HYBRIDS.—A good strain of Mixed Sweet Peas. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 1/3; oz., 2/6

Yates' Special "Best Twelve for 1932" Collection, 6/5 Post Free.

This collection contains one full-sized packet of each of the twelve varieties below.

Except where otherwise stated, the price (separately) of each of the following varieties is

Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 1/6; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 2/-; 1 oz., 4/-.

Marie Cheslyn—Cream pink.

Frielled Pink—Blush Pink.

Monarch—Crimson.

Vulcan—Orange Scarlet.

Glitters (Imp.)—Reddish orange.

Superior Pink—Rich bright pink.

Rosy Glow—Bright clear pink.

Chevalier—Cerise

D. J. Coghill—White, flaked salmon.

Blue Wonder—Rich mid-blue. Pkt., 1/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 1/9; 1 oz., 5/-.

Red Indian—Maroon. Pkt., 1/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 1/9; 1 oz., 5/-.

Albury Lavender, Imp. (Azurea)—Clear Lavender. Pkt., 1/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 1/9; 1 oz., 5/-.

PANSIES.

Special Collection for 7/6:—One packet each of Yates' Special Exhibition, Yates' Champion Fancy and Yates' Large Flowered Blotched, all described below.

Yates' Special Exhibition.—Probably the best strain of exhibition Pansies grown.

Pkt., 5/-; 1/32 oz., 8/6.

Yates' Champion Fancy.—A truly magnificent strain of giant fancy Pansies.

Pkt., 3/6; 1/32 oz., 6/-; 1/16 oz., 9/-.

Yates' Superb Giant Mixed.—An excellent strain of giant show and exhibition Pansies.

Pkt., 2/6; 1/16 oz., 6/-.

Yates' Large Flowered Blotched.—Choice blotched Pansies. Pkt., 1/-; 1/16 oz., 4/6

ICELAND POPPIES.

Yates' Rose Tints, Re-Selected. Our very best strain.

Pkt., 1/6; 1/32 oz., 2/6; 1/16 oz., 3/6; 1/8 oz., 5/-.

Yates' Sunset Hybrids Re-Selected.—Second only to the above.

Pkt., 1/-; 1/16 oz., 2/6; 1/8 oz., 3/6.

Coonara Pinks.—The original Victorian strain of pink Poppies.

Pkt., 1/-; 1/32 oz., 2/6; 1/16 oz., 3/6; 1/8 oz., 5/-.

Sunbeams.—The typical orange colour, with extra large blooms and stems.

Pkt., 6d.; 1/16 oz., 1/3; 1/8 oz., 1/9.

STOCKS.

Yates' Giant Perfection, Mixed.—The finest strain of Stocks obtainable.

Pkt., 6d.; Large Pkt., 1/-; 1/16 oz., 2/6; 1/8 oz., 4/-.

Collection { One packet each of 12 Separate Colours, 4/6.
One packet each of 6 Separate Colours, 2/6.

VIOLAS.

Wonderful mass colour effects. **Papilio** (Lavender Blue), **Papilio, Deep Violet, Lutea Splendens** (pure Yellow), **White Perfection.** Each separately or a mixture of these and others. Pkt., 6d.; Large Pkt., 1/-; 1/8 oz., 2/6; 1/4 oz., 3/6.

LUPINS.

Easy to grow and produce an abundance of flowers. **Pink Pearl** (Shell Pink), **Blue Gem** (Deep Blue). Each Pkt., 6d.; 1/2 oz., 1/-.

BULBS FOR AUTUMN PLANTING.

All Post Free.

ANEMONE.

For a glorious display in early Spring, nothing can excell a bed of these charming plants; excellent for cut flowers. Plant February to May.

St. Brigid.—Single and Semi-Double. 2/- doz.; 12/- 100.

Single.—Remarkable for the size of blooms and rich colouring. 1/6 doz.; 9/- 100.

RANUNCULUS.—Harmonise well with above, a superb strain with rainbow colouring.

Asiaticus.—1/6 per doz.; 10/- per 100.

Camellia-Flowered.—2/- per doz.; 15/- per 100.

FREESIAS.

Excellent for pot culture or open beds. Our Mixed Hybrids contain a wonderful range of colours. Pink, red, violet, blue, yellow, and orange.

2/- per doz.; 15/- per 100. Plant from February to May.

TULIPS.

These gorgeous flowering bulbs thrive to perfection in the cooler parts. We have a wonderful range of colours.

Collections: 12 named Bulbs, 2 each of 6 varieties for 4/6; or 3 each of 12 named sorts (36 bulbs in all), for 11/6. Plant February to April.

ALSTROEMERIA.—Will succeed anywhere. Ideal blooms for cut flowers.

Aurea.—Bright yellow. 1/- each; 10/- per doz. **Aurantica.**—Orange. 1/- each; 10/- per doz.

Psittacina (Parrot Flower).—Red and green. 6d. each; 5/- doz. Plant February to July.

CYCLAMEN.

Beautiful plants for pot culture in the Bush House or Verandah or any position where they can be shaded from sunlight. Plant December to March with top of bulb flush with surface of soil. Giant flowering, mixed colours, 1/6 each; 16/- per dozen.

DIERAMA PULCHERRIMA (Fairy Bells).

A beautiful South African bulb, producing thread-like stalks about 3 feet long, from which numerous pink bell-shaped blooms are suspended, giving a very graceful appearance.

6d. each; 5/- per doz.

NERINES.

Interesting bulbous plants, producing brilliant blooms before the foliage appears. Plant January to March with the neck of bulb projecting above surface of soil; excellent for pot culture.

Fothergilli.—Bright scarlet spangled with gold. 2/6 each.

Sarniensis.—Salmon rose. 1/6 each.

Japonica.—Bright red. 8d. each.

COLLECTIONS OF ASSORTED BULBS.

For the convenience of clients unacquainted with the various types, we make up special collections of varieties suitable for any climate or soil and give from ten to twenty per cent. better value than ordinary list prices.

Order from **THE STORE** stocking Yates' Packet Seeds in your locality, or direct from

ARTHUR YATES AND CO. LTD.,

Seed Growers, Seed Merchants, and Nurserymen,

184-186 SUSSEX STREET, SYDNEY,

YATES' GARDEN CALENDAR

SUGGESTIONS FOR AVERAGE CLIMATES (such as where Oranges thrive)

Where frosts are severe, Spring Sowings should be made a month or so later and late sowings discontinued earlier than stated. In sub-tropical climates make main plantings with the first early Autumn rains. In the tropics plant after the rainy season.

WHAT TO PLANT IN JANUARY

VEGETABLES

SEEDS 6d. per packet. Post Free.

(Except Peas and Beans, on which postage is 3d. per packet extra.)

BEANS (French & Wax)	†CABBAGE	LETTUCE	SWEDS
BETROOT	CARROTS	MUSTARD	†TOMATO (early varieties)
†BROCCOLI	†CAULIFLOWER	PARSNIP	TURNIP
†BRUSSELS-SPROUTS	CRESS	PARSLEY	
	KOHL RABI	PEAS	<i>Roots, Tubers, etc.</i>
	LEEK	RADISH	POTATOES
		†SPINACH	

†Raise in Seed Beds.

FLOWER SEEDS

EACH 6d. per packet. Post Free.

(Varieties marked * are also available in small packets at 3d.)

†Must be sown in cool frames.

*Acroclinium (Everlasting)	Begonia (both classes)	*Eschscholtzia (Californian Poppy)	†*Pansies (small sowings)
Agatheia	*Calendula (Broad-Leaved Marigold)	Gaillardia	*Phlox
Ageratum	*Candytuft	Ipomopsis	†*Poppies (Iceland)
Alonsoa	*Carnation	*Leptosyne (Yellow Marguerite)	†Primula
*Allysum (Sweet Alice)	*Convolvulus (Dwarf Morning Glory)	*Lupins	†Ranunculus
Ammobium	*Dianthus	*Marigold	†*Schizanthus (Poor-Man's Orchid)
Anchusa	Didiscus (Blue Lace Flower)	Mathiola (Night-Scented Stock)	†*Stocks
†Anemone	Dimorphotheca (African Golden Daisy)	*Mignonette	*Sunflower
*Antirrhinum (Snapdragon)		Mimulus (Monkey Flower)	*Sweet Peas
†Aquilegia (Columbine)		Nemesia	*Sweet William
Arctotis (White African Daisy)			Viola
			Violets
			*Wallflower
			*Zinnia

FLOWER BULBS (For prices see Yates' Annual.)

Agapanthus	Brunsvigia	Crinum	Gladioli
Belladonna Lily	Clivia	Cyclamen	Hippeastrum (Amaryllis)

FLOWER PLANTS (For prices see Yates' Annual.)

Bouvardias	Pentstemons	PALMS
Perennial Phlox		

Where to Purchase Yates' Seeds, Plants, etc.

From the store stocking Yates' Packet Seeds in your town or direct from
ARTHUR YATES & CO. LTD., 184-6 Sussex Street, Sydney.

Notes for January

THIS and February are the best months to sow Iceland Poppies, Cinerarias, Pansies, Stocks, Lupins, also Gladioli bulbs to flower in the cool autumn weather. Choose rich, well-drained soil in an open sunny position for Bouvardias and supply plenty of moisture while in growth. If grubs appear on the Asters regular dustings with Lime or Arsenate of Lead powder are effective. Asters, Zinnias and Dahlias should receive regular watering and liquid manure as they come into flower. Dahlias must be disbudded to obtain large flowers; the extent to which this is necessary depends on the vigour of the plant and the purpose for which the flowers are required. Vary the kind of liquid manure used and have your ground thoroughly wet before applying. Amaranthus will now be showing their full colour and revelling in the hot weather. Pick up and destroy all fallen and bad fruit lying about the orchard to prevent the spread of the fruit fly. Spray with Yates' Nicotine Sulphate for Red Spider and Thrip on Chrysanthemums, or with Yates' Harola Lime Sulphur if rust is troublesome. Remove all dead flowers from Salvias to keep them in full flower. Roses should be kept mulched and well watered; stems which have finished flowering may be shortened back to two or three eyes, but on no account must severe pruning be carried out during the summer.

VEGETABLE GARDEN.

Clean up and dig in all old, spent plants, but burn any that are diseased. Leave unoccupied ground in rough condition for summer fallow. Regular cultivation

and mulching should be practised this month. This is an ideal time to sow the maincrop Drumhead varieties of Cabbage; when the young plants are up spray regularly with Yates' Nicotine Sulphate and Arsenate of Lead to keep them clean and healthy. Plant out Cauliflowers in dull weather in well-prepared rich friable soil; once established, force them along with liquid manure every week or ten days. To avoid transplanting, sow Lettuce seed thinly in rows in the permanent position, and when established thin out to about a foot apart; this crop needs rich soil and must never suffer from want of water. To grow Celery successfully thorough attention to the preparation of the soil and to the after-treatment is essential — (See Yates' Garden Guide). Parsley will need plenty of water during the hotter months; if possible, it should be grown alongside some moist spot near a tap or spring. If wanting show quality fruit of Cucumbers, Melons, Pumpkins, etc., clean, dry litter should be placed under and over the fruit to prevent staining or scalding. This is an ideal time to make a main sowing of Swede Turnips; when they mature in the winter they may be dug and stored like Potatoes. Tomatoes will now be fruiting heavily, and any surplus should be made into sauce, pickles or jam.

JANUARY, 1932.

Sun.	..	3	10	17	24	31
Mon.	..	4	11	18	25	..
Tue.	..	5	12	19	26	..
Wed.	..	6	13	20	27	○
Thu.	..	7	14	21	28	Full
Fri.	1	8	15	22	29	Moon
Sat.	2	9	16	○23	30	23rd

1st: New Year's Day. 2nd: Additional Holiday Vic. & W.A. 26th: Anniversary Day, Holiday all States.



Yates' strains of Pansies are unequalled. Above are the well-known Trimardeau type.

YATES' GARDEN CALENDAR

SUGGESTIONS for AVERAGE CLIMATES (such as where Oranges thrive)

Where frosts are severe, Spring Sowings should be made a month or so later and late sowings discontinued earlier than stated. In sub-tropical climates make main plantings with the first early Autumn rains. In the tropics plant after the rainy season.

WHAT TO PLANT IN FEBRUARY

VEGETABLES SEEDS 6d. per packet. Post Free.

(Except Peas and Beans, on which postage is 3d. per packet extra.)

BEANS (French & Wax)	CARROTS	ONIONS (white varieties)	SWEDES
BETROOT	† CAULIFLOWER	ONIONS (Early Brown varieties)	TURNIP
† BORECOL	CRESS	PARSLEY	<i>Roots, Tubers, etc.</i>
† BROCCOLI	KOHL RAB	PARSNIP	POTATOES
† BRUSSELS-SPROUTS	LEEK	PEAS	POTATO-ONIONS
† CABBAGE	LETTUCE	† SPINACH	SHALLOT3
	MUSTARD		TREE ONIONS

†Raise in Seed Beds.

FLOWER SEEDS EACH 6d. per packet. Post Free.

(Varieties marked * are also available in small packets at 3d.)

* Acroclinium	* Centaurea (<i>Cornflower</i>)	Heliotrope	* Pansies
Agathea	* Chrysanthemum (Annual)	* Helichrysum	Pea (<i>Everlasting</i>)
Ageratum	Clarkia	Hollyhock	* Phlox
Alonsoa	Cynoglossum	Honesty	Platycodon
* Alyssum (<i>Sweet Alice</i>)	Delphinium	* Hunnemannia (<i>Mexican Poppy</i>)	Polyanthus
Ammobium	* Dianthus	Ipomopsis	* Poppies (<i>Iceland</i>)
Anchusa	Didiscus	* Larkspur	Primrose
Anemone	(<i>Blue Lace Flower</i>)	* Leptosyne (<i>Yellow Marguerite</i>)	Primula
* Antirrhinum (<i>Snapdragon</i>)	Dimorphotheca	Linaria	* Pyrethrum
Aquilegia (<i>Columbine</i>)	Erigeron	* Linum	Ranunculus
Arctotis	* Eschscholtzia (<i>Californian Poppy</i>)	* Lobelia	Rehmannia
Begonia (both classes)	Forget-Me-Not	* Lupins	* Rhodanthe
Bellis Perennis (<i>Double Daisy</i>)	* Foxglove	* Marigold	* Scabious (<i>Pin Cushion</i>)
Brachycome	Freesia	Mathiola	* Schizanthus
* Calendula (<i>Broad-Leaved Marigold</i>)	Gaillardia	Medeola	Statice
* Calliopsis	Gesnera	* Mignonette	* Stocks
Campanula	Geum	Mimulus	* Sweet Peas
* Candytuft	Gladioli	Musk	* Sweet William
* Canterbury Bells	Globe Amaranth	* Nasturtium	Torenia
* Carnations	* Godetia	Nemesia	* Verbena
	Grasses (Ornamental)	Nemophila	Vinca
	Gypsophila	Nierembergia	Viola
		Nigella (<i>Love in a Mist</i>)	Violets
			* Virginian Stock
			* Wallflower

FLOWER BULBS (For prices see Yates' Annual.)

Agapanthus	Freesia	Muscari	Snow Flake
Anemone	Gladioli	(<i>Grape Hyacinth</i>)	Sparaxis
Babiana	Hyacinth	Ornithogalum	Tritonia
Clivia	Iris (Spanish)	Ranunculus	Tulip
Crinum	Ixia	Scilla	Watsonia
Daffodil (Narcissus)		(<i>English Wood Hyacinth</i>)	

FLOWER PLANTS (For prices see Yates' Annual.)

Bouvardias

Pentstemons

PALMS

Notes for February

DURING this and next month main sowings of all the winter and spring flowering subjects should be made ; early sowings are recommended firstly to allow a long growing period before the winter and secondly to allow time for replacing in the event of loss from one cause or another. Anemone and Ranunculus are excellent for cutting and massing. Violas are extremely showy as an edging or ribbon border, while Lupins provide a great quantity of flowers for cutting ; and should be sown in their permanent position as they do not transplant well. The hardy varieties (Hartwigii) are more resistant to slugs and snails than the old smooth leaved sorts. Chrysanthemums will require heavy disbudding, while occasional feeding with liquid manure will make larger flowers. Keep all dead flowers and seed pods picked off the summer flowering annuals, which should now be in full flower. When raising Iceland Poppy seeds choose a cool, shady spot and keep the box covered with hessian until they germinate. The seed should be sown on the surface and pressed into the soil with a flat board. This is a good time to spray Citrus Trees with Harbas for the various scale pests with which they are so often infested.

VEGETABLE GARDEN

Keep the hoe going to conserve moisture, and have a plentiful supply of liquid manure on hand to feed growing crops. Liquid manure can be made by dissolving Floraphos, Nitrate of Soda or Sulphate of Ammonia in water, but preferably by suspending a bag of cow manure in a cask of water, diluting the liquid to the colour of weak tea before applying. Soil should always be thoroughly wet before liquid manure is applied. Make last sowings of the late-maturing Cabbages and Cauliflowers. If early-grown plants appear stunted it may be due to club-root ; these plants should be removed and burned and lime dusted around the affected area. Kohl Rabi requires the same kind of treatment as Cabbages, but liquid manure is unnecessary. If Seed Potatoes are available make a planting for late crop, dusting Yates' Plant Food or No. 5 Mixed Fertiliser along the drills. The early White Onions may be sown now, given a well-worked, friable soil, free from fresh manure ; Onions must be kept well weeded during their early growth. Brown Onions sown the previous autumn will now be maturing ; leave them in the ground until properly hard and sound, and then lift and store in a cool, airy place : it is preferable to hang them on string. Pick Sweet Corn Cobs as soon as the tassle starts to wither ; do not allow them to become old. When sowing Peas place a few sticks or low bushes along each row for support. On old land that will not be required for several months, or on new land that is not in good physical condition for intensive gardening, it is a good plan to sow a leguminous green manure crop to improve the fertility ; Red Clover, Berseem Clover or Field Peas are suitable. When the crop is fully grown but still green, dig it well in and allow it to rot before bringing the land into cultivation for vegetables or flowers. Give the land a dressing of lime a few weeks before planting and apply some superphosphate with the seed.

FEBRUARY, 1932.

Sun. ..	..	7	14	21	28
Mon. ..	1	8	15	○ 22	29
Tue. ..	2	9	16	23	..
Wed. ..	3	10	17	24	○
Thu. ..	4	11	18	25	Full
Fri. ..	5	12	19	26	Moon
Sat. ..	6	13	20	27	22nd



Yates' Long Intermediate Carrot (St. Valery), a favourite in the home and market garden.

YATES' GARDEN CALENDAR

SUGGESTIONS for AVERAGE CLIMATES (such as where Oranges thrive)

Where frosts are severe, Spring Sowings should be made a month or so later and late sowings discontinued earlier than stated. In sub-tropical climates make main plantings with the first early Autumn rains. In the tropics plant after the rainy season.

WHAT TO PLANT IN MARCH

VEGETABLES SEEDS 6d. per packet. Post Free.

(Except Peas and Beans, on which postage is 3d. per packet extra.)

BEANS (Broad)	KOHL RABI	PARSLEY	TURNIP
BEETROOT	LEEK	PARSNIP	<i>Roots, Tubers, etc.</i>
CABBAGE	LETTUCE	PEAS	POTATO-ONIONS
(Early varieties)	MUSTARD	RADISH	SHALLOTS
CARROT	CNIONS	SPINACH	TREE ONIONS
CRESS	(All varieties)	SWEDES	

FLOWER SEEDS EACH 6d. per packet. Post Free.

(Varieties marked * are also available in small packets at 3d.)

*Acroclinium	Clarkia	Honesty	*Phlox
Agathea	Cynoglossum	*Hunnemannia	Platycodon
Ageratum	Delphinium	(Mexican Poppy)	Polyanthus
Alonsoa	*Dianthus	Ipomopsis	*Poppies
*Alyssum	Didiscus	*Larkspur	(all varieties)
Ammobium	(Blue Lace	*Leptosyne	Primrose
Anchusa	Flower)	(Yellow	Primula
*Antirrhinum	Dimorphotheca	Marguerite)	*Pyrethrum
(Snapdragon)	*Eschscholtzia	Linaria	Rehmannia
Aquilegia	(Californian	*Linum	*Rhodanthe
(Columbine)	Poppy)	*Lobelia	*Scabious
Arctotis	Erigeron	*Lupinus	(Pin Cushion)
Bellis Perennis	Forget-Me-Not	*Marigold	*Schizanthus
(Double Daisy)	*Foxglove	Mathiola	Statice
Brachycome	Freesia	Medeola	*Stocks
*Calendula	*Gaillardia	*Mignonette	*Sweet Peas
(Broad Leaved	Gesnera	Mimulus	(For Shows, sow
Marigold)	Geum	Musk	middle March)
*Calliopsis	Gladioli	*Nasturtium	*Sweet William
Campanula	Globe Amaranth	Nemesia	Torenia
*Candytuft	*Godetia	Nemophila	*Verbena
*Canterbury Bells	Grasses	Nierembergia	Vinca
*Carnations	(Ornamental)	Nigella	Viola
*Centaurea	Gypsophila	(Love in a Mist)	Violets
(Cornflower)	Heliotrope	*Pansies	*Virginian Stock
*Chrysanthemum	*Helichrysum	Pea (Everlasting)	Viscaria
(Annual)	Hollyhock		*Wallflower

FLOWER BULBS (For prices see Yates' Annual.)

Agapanthus	Gladioli	Muscari	Snow Flake
Anemone	Hyacinth	(Grape Hyacinth)	Sparaxis
Babiana	Iris (Spanish)	Ornithogalum	Tritonia
Crinum	Iris Stylosa	Ranunculus	Tulip
Daffodil (Narcissus)	Ixia	Scilla	Watsonia
Freesia	Lachenalia	(English Wood	
	(Leopard Lily)	Hyacinth)	

Daffodils and many other Bulbs make excellent pot plants for table decoration in early Spring.

FLOWER PLANTS (For Prices see Yates' Annual.)

Camellias	Fuchsias	Pelargoniums	Violets
Carnations	Gerberas	Pentstemons	

CITRUS FRUITS.

LAWN GRASS.

ALL EVERGREEN SHRUBS.

Notes for March

THIS is one of the busiest months in the year, and is one of the best months to sow Sweet Peas—the ground should be well prepared and deeply dug, using plenty of lime and well-rotted manure; special attention is drawn to Yates' Collection of the Best Twelve varieties. As the summer annuals finish, clear the old plants away and dig deeply in preparation for replanting. Keep slugs and snails away from your seedling beds with lime or tobacco dust. Antirrhinums (Snapdragons) require a fairly dry not over-rich soil with plenty of lime; our strains contain a number of very fine colours only recently introduced. Aquilegias (Columbines) are excellent for cutting and thrive best in a cool, half shady position. Stocks must have a well-drained soil, fairly stiff for preference; do not overwater them. Carnations like a gritty, well-drained soil and are very partial to lime. This is the main planting month for the beautiful spring flowering bulbs—Daffodils, Hyacinths, Tulips, Freesias, Sparaxis, Muscari (Grape Hyacinth), etc., they thrive in light leaf mould soils in a semi-shady position. Excepting Tulips, they may also be grown indoors in pots, or in china bowls without drainage, if a special compost (write for price) is used; when grown in this way keep them in a cool, dark place till growth is well started. Watsonias are very hardy and thrive in dry grassy banks—the new hybrids recently introduced are very beautiful. Couch Lawns will now be losing their colour, and it is an excellent plan to make a light sowing of a winter grass, such as Creeping Pent Grass. If well watered the seed will wash down into the couch and soon sprout. Roses should be yielding autumn flowers—water and cultivate regularly. If mildew appears, spray at once with Yates' Harola Lime Sulphur; wood ashes stirred in round the plants are also beneficial.

VEGETABLE GARDEN

The weather is now becoming more favourable for gardening. A last sowing of French Beans can be made in districts where early frosts are not experienced. Potato Onions, Tree Onions and Shallots are generally available this month. The bulbs of the former increase like Potatoes, while the small Tree Onion bulblets grow into fair sized Onions. They are both very useful for hot climates where Onions will not grow well from seed. Aphis on Cabbage and Cauliflowers are best treated by spraying with Yates' Nicotine Sulphate, while Arsenate of Lead is suitable for the Cabbage Moth and the Green Grub. Successive sprayings will probably be necessary. Seedling beds should be dusted with Tobacco Dust as a protection against slugs and snails; "265" Snail Exterminator is also excellent for the purpose. In all but cold districts make regular sowings of Peas every four weeks till the spring.

MARCH, 1932.

Sun. . .	6	13	20	27
Mon. . .	7	14	21	28
Tue. . .	8	15	22	29
Wed. . .	9	16	23	30
Thu. . .	10	17	24	31
Fri. . .	11	18	25	
Sat. . .	12	19	26	

1st: St. David's Day, Holiday Q'd. 17th: St. Patrick's Day, Holiday Q'd. 25th: Good Friday. 28th: Easter Monday. 29th: Additional Holiday, Vic., Tas. & W.A.



Yates' Single Early Flowering Wallflower, an annual type which grows successfully in warm districts.

YATES' GARDEN CALENDAR

SUGGESTIONS for AVERAGE CLIMATES (such as where Oranges thrive)

Where frosts are severe, Spring Sowings should be made a month or so later and late sowings discontinued earlier than stated. In sub-tropical climates make main plantings with the first early Autumn rains. In the tropics plant after the rainy season.

WHAT TO PLANT IN APRIL

VEGETABLES SEEDS 6d. per packet. Post Free.

(Except Peas and Beans, on which postage is 3d. per packet extra.)

BEANS (Broad)	HERBS	PARSLEY	Roots, Tubers, etc.
BEETROOT	KOHL RABI	PARSNIP	GARLIC
CABBAGE (early varieties)	LEEK	PEAS	POTATO-ONIONS
CARROT	LETTUCE	RADISH	SHALLOTS
CRESS	MUSTARD	SPINACH	
ENDIVE	ONIONS (all varieties)	TREE ONIONS	
		TURNIP	

FLOWER SEEDS EACH 6d. per packet. Post Free.

(Varieties marked * are also available in small packets at 3d.)

*Acroclinium (Everlasting)	Didiscus (Blue Lace Flower)	Honesty	Pea (Everlasting)
Ageratum		*Hunemannia (Mexican Poppy)	*Phlox
Alonsoa	Dimorphotheca (African Golden Daisy)	*Larkspur	Platycodon
Ammobium		*Leptosyne (Yellow Marguerite)	Polyanthus
*Antirrhinum (Snapdragon)	Erigeron	Linaria	*Poppies (all varieties)
Bellis Perennis (Double Daisy)	*Eschscholtzia (Californian Poppy)	*Linum	Primrose
Brachycome	Forget-Me-Not	*Lobelia	Primula
*Calendula (Broad-Leaved Marigold)	*Foxglove	*Lupinus	*Pyrethrum (Golden Feather)
*Calliopsis	Freesia	*Marigold	*Scabious (Pin Cushion)
Campanula	*Gaillardia	Mathiola (Night Scented Stock)	*Schizanthus (Poor Man's Orchid)
*Candytuft	Gesnera	Medeola (Smilax)	Statice
*Canterbury Bells	Geum	*Mignonette	*Stocks
*Carnations	Globe Amaranth (Gomphrena)	Mimulus (Monkey Flower)	*Sweet Peas
*Centaurea (Cornflower)	*Godetia	Musk	*Verbena
*Chrysanthemum (Annual)	Grasses (Ornamental)	*Nasturtium	Vinca
Clarkia	Gypsophila	Nemesia	Viola
Cynoglossum	Heliotrope	Nemophila	Violets
Delphinium	*Helichrysum (Straw Flower)	Nierembergia	*Virginian Stock
*Dianthus	Hollyhock	Nigella (Love in a Mist)	Viscaria
		*Pansies	*Wallflower

FLOWER BULBS (For prices see Yates' Annual.)

Agapanthus	Freesia	Lachenalia	Scilla
Alstroemeria	Gladioli	(Leopard Lily)	(English Wood Hyacinth)
Anemone	Hyacinth	Muscari	Snow Flake
Babiana	Iris (Bearded Flag)	(Grape Hyacinth)	Sparaxis
Calla (Arum Lily)	Iris (Spanish)	Ornithogalum	Tritonia
Canna	Iris stylosa	Pancratium	Tulip
Daffodil (Narcissus)	Ixia	(Hymenocallis)	Watsonia
		Ranunculus	

FLOWER PLANTS (For prices see Yates' Annual.)

Carnations	Pentstemons
Pelargoniums (Geraniums)	Roses
	Violets

EVERGREEN SHRUBS

CITRUS FRUITS, LAWN GRASS

Notes for April

FLOWERS for spring blooming not already sown should be put in without delay. Seedlings previously raised should be planted out as soon as large enough, they then become established before the ground becomes cold; choose dull weather and wet ground round roots thoroughly before planting. Early sown Sweet Peas will now be throwing out their tendrils and should be supported by bushy twigs until they reach the wire netting or other main support. April is an ideal month for planting Roses, also Evergreen Shrubs, Citrus Trees, Strawberries, and Violets; leaflet on the "Cultivation of Strawberries" sent on request. Nasturtium seed should be sown direct in the permanent position, they flower best in a fairly poor soil. Freesias are beautiful spring flowering bulbs and are specially useful for planting in large quantities in grassy banks which do not have to be cut. Perennial Climbers will have ceased growing and may be trimmed lightly for shape, etc. Tuberous Begonias will be dying off now; when ready lift the bulbs and store in dry sand in a cool place under cover. As your seedlings in the nursery bed grow up, transplant them wider apart if necessary before putting them out in the permanent position; plenty of light and air is necessary to make sturdy plants.

VEGETABLE GARDEN

This is a good time to sow early varieties of Cabbage to mature about August-September. Early varieties of Celery, which will have been raised in the late summer, should now be put out in rich soil in trenches 6 to 9 inches deep; as the plants grow fill the soil in gradually to blanch the stems. This is the main planting month for Brown Onions. They like a well worked soil, which should be quite free from any fresh manure. The application of Yates' Plant Food or No. 6 Mixed Fertilizer will be beneficial. A rich, well manured bed should be prepared for Rhubarb, roots of which will be available from next month till about August, but early planting is recommended. Asparagus roots will also be available during this period—"Asparagus Growing" leaflet on application. Main sowings of Broad Beans should be made during this and next month, and Cole's Dwarf Prolific is recommended for small gardens; it is a good plan to pinch out the tops of Broad Beans, they are excellent cooked like Spinach, and the practice forces the plants to set the Beans lower.

APRIL, 1932

Sun. ..	..	3	10	17	24	
Mon. ..	..	4	11	18	25	
Tue. ..	..	5	12	19	26	
Wed. ..	..	6	13	20	27	○
Thu. ..	..	7	14	21	28	Full
Fri. ..	1	8	15	22	29	Moon
Sat. ..	2	9	16	23	30	20th

23rd: St. George's Day, Holiday Q'ld. 25th: Anzac Day, Holiday all States.



The finest type of Brown Spanish Onion, offered in Australia—Yates' Select "Derwent Long-Keeping."

YATES' GARDEN CALENDAR

SUGGESTIONS for AVERAGE CLIMATES (such as where Oranges thrive)

Where frosts are severe, Spring Sowings should be made a month or so later and late sowings discontinued earlier than stated. In sub-tropical climates make main plantings with the first early Autumn rains. In the tropics plant after the rainy season.

WHAT TO PLANT IN MAY

VEGETABLES

SEEDS 6d. per packet. Post Free.

(Except Peas and Beans, on which postage is 3d. per packet extra.)

BEANS (Broad)	LETTUCE	Roots, Tubers, etc.	
BEETROOT	MUSTARD		
(early sorts)	ONIONS (Brown		
CABBAGE (early	varieties)	ASPARAGUS	RHUBARB
sorts)	PARSLEY	GARLIC	SHALLOTS
ENDIVE	PARSNIP	HERBS	TREE ONIONS
HERBS	PEAS	POTATO-	
KOHL RABI	RADISH	ONIONS	
LEEK	TURNIPS		

FLOWER SEEDS

EACH 6d. per packet. Post Free.

(Varieties marked * are also available in small packets at 3d.)

*Antirrhinum (Snapdragon)	*Candytuft	Heliotrope	*Poppies (all varieties)
Bellis Perennis (Double Daisy)	*Carnations	*Larkspur	*Scabious (Pin Cushion)
*Calendula (Broad-Leaved Marigold)	*Dianthus	Linaria (Toad Flax)	Statice (Sea Lavender)
*Calliopsis	*Gaillardia	*Lobelia	*Sweet Peas
	Geum	*Marigold	*Verbena
	*Godetia	*Mignonette	*Wallflower
	Gypsophila	*Phlox	

FLOWER BULBS (For prices see Yates' Annual.)

Agapanthus	Canna	Ixia	Ranunculus
Alstroemeria (Peruvian Lily)	Daffodil (Narcissus)	Lily of the Valley	Sparaxis
Anemone	Freesia	Montbretia	Valotta (Scurborough Lily)
Babiana	Gladioli	Ornithogalum	Watsonia
Calla (Arum Lily)	Hyacinth	Pancratium (Hymenocallis)	
	Iris (Bearded Flag)		

FLOWER PLANTS (For prices see Yates' Annual.)

Carnations	Pelargoniums (Geraniums)	Pentstemons Roses	Violets
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TREES AND SHRUBS (For Prices see Yates' Annual.)

All Fruit Trees	English Trees	Loganberries	Shrubs
Citrus Fruits	Hedge Plants	Pines (for shelter)	

All Deciduous Trees may now be put in.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

LAWN GRASS.

Where to Purchase Yates' Seeds, Plants, etc

From the store stocking Yates' Packet Seeds in your town or direct from
ARTHUR YATES & CO. LTD., 184-6 Sussex Street, Sydney.

Notes for May

THIS is perhaps the best month to plant deciduous Shrubs and Fruit Trees. Early planting enables the roots to take hold of the soil before the coldest part of winter. Towards the end of the month pruning of the early stone fruits, such as peaches, may be commenced. Members of the Lily family should be planted in an easterly position sheltered from hot westerly winds; established clumps that have become too thick should be separated and replanted. Dianthus (Pinks) are an excellent subject for warm dry positions; they flower throughout the summer and, although biennials, they should be discarded after the first season and raised again each autumn. This is a good month to raise Lobelia for planting out in early spring after frosts; the Lobelia pendula, a trailing variety, is well worth growing for hanging baskets in the bush house or window boxes in sheltered positions. Pentstemons should be cut well back as the flowering finishes. The fibrous-rooted Bedding Begonia will have finished flowering; although perennial they should be discarded and fresh seedlings raised in the early spring. Cannas and Chrysanthemums may be lifted now and heeled-in in an odd corner under some dry litter. Dahlia tubers may be lifted and stored in dry sand under cover until the spring. Perennial Asters should be lifted and divided up if too thick. Rose planting may be continued. All seedlings of spring flowering plants should be planted out as soon as large enough, while the ground is still warm.

VEGETABLE GARDEN

Continue to cultivate all growing crops to conserve moisture and keep out the weeds. Keep a sharp watch for Black Aphis on Broad Beans, and, if necessary, spray with Yates' Nicotine Sulphate, adding Soft Soap or some other suitable spreader. Well-grown Cabbage and Cauliflower plants will be benefited by the application of a small handful of Bone Dust or Yates' Plant Food to each plant, which should be forked in lightly and well watered; this may be followed by regular applications of weak liquid manure. Cauliflowers in particular will stand an almost unlimited amount of feeding. Brussels Sprouts will now be nearing maturity and the buds or sprouts should be used while young and sappy; they will not stand on the plants for long without losing their tenderness, except perhaps in very cold, frosty districts. A further sowing of Onions may be made and the variety Odourless is recommended for those for whom the ordinary varieties are too strong. If the earlier sown Onions appear to be running to seed or growing too thick in the neck, bend the necks over close to the bulb, as this will check the rush of sap and often enable good crops to be gathered.

MAY, 1932.					
Sun. ..	1	8	15	22	29
Mon. ..	2	9	16	23	30
Tue. ..	3	10	17	24	31
Wed. ..	4	11	18	25	○
Thu. ..	5	12	19	26	Full
Fri. ..	6	13	○20	27	Moon
Sat. ..	7	14	21	28	20th

2nd: Labour Day, Holiday Q'ld. & Perth.
24th: Empire Day.



The new colors recently introduced in Nasturtiums have greatly increased their popularity—ask for Yates' Matchless Mixture.

YATES' GARDEN CALENDAR

SUGGESTIONS for AVERAGE CLIMATES (such as where Oranges thrive)

Where frosts are severe, Spring Sowings should be made a month or so later and late sowings discontinued earlier than stated. In sub-tropical climates make main plantings with the first early Autumn rains. In the tropics plant after the rainy season.

WHAT TO PLANT IN JUNE

VEGETABLES

SEEDS 6d. per packet. Post Free.

(Except Peas and Beans, on which postage is 3d. per packet extra.)

BEANS (Broad)	ONIONS (Brown varieties)	Roots, Tubers, etc.	
CABBAGE (early sorts)	PARSLEY	ARTICHOKE	POTATO-ONIONS
ENDIVE	PEAS	ASPARAGUS	RHUBARB
LETTUCE	RADISH	GARLIC	SHALLOTS
MUSTARD	TOMATOES (In frames)	HERBS	TREE ONIONS
	TURNIPS	POTATOES	

FLOWER SEEDS

EACH 6d. per packet. Post Free.

(Varieties marked * are also available in small packets at 3d.)

In cold climates the following should be sown under shelter. In very cold climates defer sowing until Spring.

*Antirrhinum (Snapdragon)	*Candytuft	*Larkspur	*Scabious (Pin Cushion)
Bellis perennis (Double Daisy)	*Carnations	Linaria (Toad Flax)	Statice (Sea Lavender)
*Calendula (Broad-Leaved Marigold)	*Dianthus	*Lobelia	*Sweet Peas
*Calliopsis	*Gaillardia	*Marigold	*Verbena
	Geum	*Mignonette	*Wallflower
	*Godetia	*Phlox	
	Gypsophila	*Poppies (All varieties)	
	Heliotrope		

FLOWER BULBS

(For prices see Yates' Annual.)

Agapanthus	Gladioli	Montbretia	Tigrida (Tiger Flower)
Anemone japonica	Iris (Bearded Flag)	Pancratium (Hymenocallis)	Tuberose
Calla (Arum Lily)	Iris (Japanese)	Peony (herbaceous)	Valotta (Scarborough Lily)
Canna	Lily of the Valley		

FLOWER PLANTS (For prices see Yates' Annual.)

Cannas	Pelargoniums (Geraniums)	Pentstemons	Roses
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ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS

(For Prices see Yates' Annual.)

English Trees

Evergreens

Hedge Plants

ALL FRUIT TREES (For Prices see Yates' Annual.)

Grape Vines Loganberries
Strawberry Plant

LAWN GRASS

Where to Purchase Yates' Seeds, Plants, etc.

From the store stocking Yates' Packet Seeds in your town or direct from
ARTHUR YATES & CO. LTD., 184-6 Sussex Street, Sydney.

Notes for June

THIS is a good month to overhaul the garden generally. Towards the end of the month, in districts not subject to heavy frosts and in situations not exposed to cold Southerly and Westerly winds, Roses may be winter pruned and sprayed with Harbas for the prevention or killing of scale fungi. As pruning tends to start soft new growth, it should be delayed for three or four weeks if the Roses are growing in an exposed situation, where the young shoots are likely to be damaged. When spraying, the surface soil should be drawn away from the base and the whole plant covered with spray. (See July notes for further hints on pruning Roses.) This is the best month for pruning deciduous Fruit Trees (not Citrus), and deciduous Ornamental Trees, the latter should be cut back to keep them shapely, and any surplus wood trimmed from the centres. There is a good article on pruning fruit trees in our Garden Guide, 1/-, post free, or we can send a more extended work by Mr. J. A. Allen (Department of Agriculture), for 3/6 post paid, a very valuable guide for this important work. Immediately after pruning, the fruit trees should get a thorough spraying with Yates' Harola (Lime Sulphur) or Harbas. Bouvardias should be cut well back, and Geraniums should be pruned to induce fresh growth: this makes them flower more freely. Mesembryanthemums which have become woody and unshapely should be replaced by cuttings which may be struck now. Hardy annuals and perennials as they become large enough for planting should be put out in the borders. Keep the borders weeded and free from snails; Grant's "265" Snail Killer is an effective remedy.

VEGETABLE GARDEN

All vacant ground should be dug deeply and left in a rough condition to allow the frosty weather to sweeten it for Spring planting; a surface dressing of lime is recommended. Towards the end of the month a good planting of Potatoes should be made in the warmer districts, choosing a northerly aspect if possible—an instructive leaflet on "Potato Growing" will be sent on request. Except in frosty districts, Cabbages should be used as soon as they are matured, otherwise they may run to seed. Kohl Rabi will be about ready now; cook and serve them in the same manner as Turnips. Sow a line of Broad Beans every few weeks for succession.

Did you try Hotkaps last season?—the wonderful invention for protecting Spring sown crops! Write for illustrated leaflet. They are water-proofed paper cones that protect the young plants from frosts, sun and insect pests and also conserve moisture, and act as a miniature hothouse for each plant.

JUNE, 1932.

Sun. . .	..	5	12	19	26	
Mon. . .	..	6	13	20	27	
Tue. . .	..	7	14	21	28	
Wed. . .	1	8	15	22	29	○
Thu. . .	2	9	16	23	30	Full
Fri. . .	3	10	17	24	..	Moon
Sat. . .	4	11	○18	25	..	18th

1st: Foundation Day, Holiday W.A. 3rd: King's Birthday, Holiday Q'ld. 6th: Observed King's Birthday, Holiday all States except Q'ld. 22nd: Coronation Day, Bank Holiday W.A. 23rd: Prince of Wales' Birthday.



Early varieties of Cabbage should now be sown for spring use—select your variety from Yates' Annual.

YATES' GARDEN CALENDAR

SUGGESTIONS for AVERAGE CLIMATES (such as where Oranges thrive)

Where frosts are severe, Spring Sowings should be made a month or so later and late sowings discontinued earlier than stated. In sub-tropical climates make main plantings with the first early Autumn rains. In the tropics plant after the rainy season.

WHAT TO PLANT IN JULY

VEGETABLES

SEEDS 6d. per packet. Post Free.

(Except Peas and Beans, on which postage is 3d. per packet extra.)

BEANS (Broad) LETTUCE MUSTARD ONIONS (Brown varieties)	PEAS RADISH RHUBARB TOMATOES (In frames) TURNIPS	Roots, Tubers, etc.	
		ARTICHOKE	POTATO-
		ASPARAGUS	ONIONS
		GARLIC	RHUBARB
		HERBS	SHALLOTS
		POTATOES	TREE ONIONS

FLOWER SEEDS

EACH 6d. per packet. Post Free.

(Varieties marked * are also available in small packets at 3d.)

In cold climates the following should be sown under shelter. In very cold climates defer sowing until Spring.

*Antirrhinum (Snapdragon)	*Candytuft	Linaria (Toad Flax)	*Scabious (Pin Cushion)
Bellis perennis (Double Daisy)	*Carnations		Statice (Sea Lavender)
*Calendula (Broad-Leaved Marigold)	*Dianthus	*Lobelia	*Sweet Peas
*Calliopsis	*Gaillardia	*Marigold	*Verbena
	Geum	*Mignonette	*Wallflower
	*Godetia	*Phlox	
	Gypsophila	*Poppies (All varieties)	
	Heliotrope		
	*Larkspur		

FLOWER BULBS

(For prices see Yates' Annual.)

Agapanthus	Hippeastrum	Lily of the Valley	Tigrida
Anemone japonica	(Amaryllis)	Montbretia	(Tiger Flower)
Calla	Iris (Japanese)	Peony	Tuberose
(Arum Lily)	Lilium gloriosa	(herbaceous)	Valotta
Canna	(The Climbing Lily)		(Scarborough Lily)
Gladioli			

FLOWER PLANTS

(For prices see Yates' Annual.)

Cannas	Pelargoniums (Geraniums)	Pentstemons	Roses
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ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS

(For Prices see Yates' Annual.)

Evergreens

Hedge Plants

ALL FRUIT TREES

Grape Vines

Loganberries

Strawberry Plants

LAWN GRASS

Where to Purchase Yates' Seeds, Plants, etc.

From the store stocking Yates' Packet Seeds in your town or direct from
ARTHUR YATES & CO. LTD., 184-6 Sussex Street, Sydney.

Notes for July

In pruning roses the object is to relieve the plant of all dead or exhausted wood, to preserve shape, and to induce a vigorous new growth. Tall, vigorous growers should be pruned lightly, otherwise the result will be an extra strong growth and few flowers. Aim to secure a well-balanced, shapely bush. Make an upward slanting cut just above an outward pointing eye. It is important to remove any briar suckers, which usually come away at or below ground level, by digging down and cutting or breaking them out completely from their source; this applies especially to standard roses. Winter pruning of Roses should be completed during July, except in cold districts. In heavy soils a dressing of lime will benefit them, followed about three weeks later with a layer of horse or cow manure forked into the surface soil. Dig in some well-rotted stable manure around trees and shrubs, or give each plant a dressing of Bone Dust. Summer Fruit Trees should get Yates' Plant Food or No 6 Mixed Fertilizer. Citrus Trees like top dressings and bush scrappings and No. 7 Mixed Fertilizer, the usual application being about 1 lb. of fertilizer to each year of the tree's age. Finish all pruning and spraying this month. Yates' Harola Lime Sulphur applied at full strength will prevent Leaf Curl of Peaches in the Spring; it is useless to spray later when trees are in leaf. As the Pansies come into flower feed them with weak liquid manure; if Thrip are prevalent spray with Yates' Nicotine Sulphate, particularly underneath the leaves. Sweet Peas should be in full growth; if any yellowing of the foliage occurs spray with Yates' Harola Lime Sulphur, 1 pint to 50 of water. Grapes should now be shortened back to good, sound, mature wood, leaving only strong spurs well spaced.

VEGETABLE GARDEN.

This is the main planting month for Potatoes; they thrive in new ground, but where this is not available the land should be well prepared and wood ashes spread along the trenches, or failing this a dressing of any good Fertilizer containing Potash, such as No. 5 Mixed Fertilizer. Do not overlook Jerusalem Artichokes, it is amazing how little they are grown considering they yield such enormous crops. First Sowings of Tomato seed for an early crop can be made in frames this month, and beds should be prepared for planting them out as soon as the weather warms up a little; clean land means clean healthy Tomatoes. Keep Onion beds free from weeds, a further sowing of these can still be made if an early variety is chosen. Put in large sowings of Peas, choosing early and late varieties for succession.

JULY, 1932.

Sun. . .	3	10	17	24	31
Mon. . .	4	11	18	25	..
Tue. . .	5	12	19	26	..
Wed. . .	6	13	20	27	0
Thu. . .	7	14	21	28	Full
Fri. . .	1	8	15	22	29 Moon
Sat. . .	2	9	16	23	30 17th



Now is the time to order Fruit Trees. Yates' Annual (free on request), contains prices and descriptions.

YATES' GARDEN CALENDAR

SUGGESTIONS for AVERAGE CLIMATES (such as where Oranges thrive)

Where frosts are severe, Spring Sowings should be made a month or so later and late sowings discontinued earlier than stated. In sub-tropical climates make main plantings with the first early Autumn rains. In the tropics plant after the rainy season.

WHAT TO PLANT IN AUGUST

VEGETABLES

SEEDS 6d. per packet. Post Free.

(Except Peas and Beans, on which postage is 3d. per packet extra.)

ASPARAGUS	CUCUMBER	PARSNIP	Roots, Tubers, etc.
BETROOT	HERBS	PEANUTS	ARTICHOKE
CARROT	LEEK	PEAS	ASPARAGUS
CAPE- GOOSEBERRY	LETTUCE	RADISH	CHOKOS
CELERY	MELONS	RHUBARB	HERBS
CRESS	MUSTARD	SQUASH	POTATOES
	PARSLEY	TOMATOES	RHUBARB
		TURNIPS	

FLOWER SEEDS

EACH 6d. per packet. Post Free.

(Varieties marked * are also available in small packets at 3d.)

*Acroclinium (Everlasting)	*Calliopsis	Globe Amaranth (Gomphrena)	*Poppies (Cold districts only)
Ageratum	*Candytuft	Gypsophila	*Scabious (Pin Cushion)
Alonsoa	*Carnations	*Helichrysum (Straw Flower)	Statice (Sea Lavender)
Ammobium (Everlasting)	*Chrysanthemum	*Hunnemannia (Mexican Poppy)	*Stocks (Cold climates only)
*Antirrhinum (Snapdragon)	Delphinium		Torenia
Arctotis	*Dianthus		*Verbena
*Asters	Didiscus (Blue Lace Flower)	*Larkspur	*Wallflower (Annual)
Brachycome (Swan River Daisy)	Dimorphotheca (African Golden Daisy)	*Lupins	
*Calendula	*Gaillardia	*Marigold	
	Geum	*Mignonette	
		Pea (Everlasting)	
		*Phlox	

FLOWER BULBS

(For prices see Yates' Annual.)

Agapanthus	Gladioli	Lilium gloriosa (The Climbing Lily)	Tuberose
Anemone japonica	Gloxinia		Valotta
Begonia (tuberous)	Hippeastrum	Tigrida (Tiger Flower)	(Scarborough Lily)
Canna	(Amaryllis)		

ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS

(For Prices see Yates' Annual.)

All Fruit Trees

Strawberry Plants

FLOWER PLANTS

Pelargoniums (Geraniums)

Pentstemons

LAWN GRASS

Where to Purchase Yates' Seeds, Plants, etc.

From the store stocking Yates' Packet Seeds in your town or direct from
ARTHUR YATES & CO. LTD., 184-6 Sussex Street, Sydney.

Notes for August

THE kinds of seeds that can be sown in this month depend largely on climate and situation. If frosts are likely, delay sowings of summer growing plants until next month. If autumn sowings were missed, seeds of many of the hardy flowers may be sown direct in the position where they are to grow for a late spring flowering. This is a good time to overhaul bush-house and verandah pot plants. Most of them are best repotted each year; a light gritty soil enriched with a little well-decayed leaf mould is best. Do not use a pot any bigger than is necessary, and provide good drainage. Verandah plants should be put out in the open overnight in rainy weather; this freshens them up wonderfully. Tuberous Begonias may be planted out now, they do best in a bush-house, but may also be grown on a sheltered shady verandah or inside an easterly window if the room is airy. Cannas thrive in a heavy rich damp situation and make wonderful mass effects in roomy gardens. Perennial Phlox should be divided up if too thick. Strawberries should be mulched with some good compost and a little bonedust. Feed Violas with liquid manure and keep all old flowers picked. Sow Mignonette seed direct where it is to grow as it does not transplant well. As Chrysanthemums throw up their new shoots break them off at the base and strike them in a warm, moist sandy soil; these make much better flowering plants than the old clumps. Rose planting should be completed this month, especially Standards, which should be well-established before warm weather.

VEGETABLE GARDEN

In the warmer districts sowings of all tender Summer Growing Vegetables can now be made in the open, but in cold districts they should be delayed for another few weeks. Build up earth round growing crops of Potatoes to increase the crop. Plant out Tomatoes when about six inches high and put a strong 6 foot stake to each plant. Keep Broad Beans well picked to prolong cropping period. Sowings of Lettuce should be small and frequent, as at this time of the year they go to seed quickly and must be used as soon as ready. Make a good sowing of Carrots, using a short variety for shallow soils, also Parsnips (write for leaflet on the cultivation of these crops). It is a good time to separate any over-grown clumps of Herbs, stir the ground up around them and give them a dressing of manure or bone dust. Rhubarb clumps should be divided up and replanted about every three years, mulch them well with a good compost and water well to start growth.

AUGUST, 1932.

Sun.	..	..	7	14	21	28	
Mon.	..	1	8	15	22	29	
Tue.	..	2	9	16	23	30	
Wed.	..	3	10	17	24	31	○
Thu.	..	4	11	18	25		Full
Fri.	..	5	12	19	26		Moon
Sat.	..	6	13	20	27		16th

1st: Bank Holiday N.S.W.



For salads, make small successive sowings of Beetroot from now on; this is Yates' Turnip Rooted.

YATES' GARDEN CALENDAR

SUGGESTIONS for AVERAGE CLIMATES (such as where Oranges thrive)

Where frosts are severe, Spring Sowings should be made a month or so later and late sowings discontinued earlier than stated. In sub-tropical climates make main plantings with the first early Autumn rains. In the tropics plant after the rainy season.

WHAT TO PLANT IN SEPTEMBER

VEGETABLES SEEDS 6d. per packet. Post Free.

(Except Peas and Beans, on which postage is 3d. per packet extra.)

ASPARAGUS	CARROTS	LETTUCE	PEAS	TOMATO
BEANS	CELERY	MELONS	PUMPKINS	TURNIP
(French & Wax)	CRESS	MUSTARD	RADISH	VEGETABLE-
BETROOT	CUCUMBER	PARSLEY	RHUBARB	MARROW
CAPE-	EGG PLANT	PARSNIP	SPINACH	Roots, Tubers,
GOOSEBERRY	HERBS	PEANUTS	SQUASH	etc.
CAPSICUM	LEEK		SWEET CORN	CHOKO

FLOWER SEEDS EACH 6d. per packet. Post Free.

(Varieties marked * are also available in small packets at 3d.)

*Acroclinium (Everlasting)	*Celosia (Feathered Cockscomb)	Gypsophila	Poinciana (Bird of Paradise Flower)
Ageratum	*Chrysanthemum	Heliotrope	*Poppies (for cold districts)
Alonsoa	*Cockscomb (Dwf.)	*Helichrysum (Straw Flower)	*Portulaca
*Amaranthus	*Convolvulus (Dwarf Morning Glory)	*Hunneemannia (Mexican Poppy)	*Rhodanthe
Ammobium (Everlasting)	*Dahlia	Kochia (Mock or Summer Cypress)	Ricinus (Castor Oil Plant)
*Antirrhinum (Snapdragon)	Delphinium	*Larkspur	*Salpiglossis
Arctotis (White African Daisy)	*Dianthus	*Lupins (in cold climates)	Salvia
*Asters	Didiscus (Blue Lace Flower)	*Marigold	*Scabious (Pin Cushion)
*Balsam	Dimorphotheca (African Golden Daisy)	Matricaria (Camomile)	Statice
Begonia	*Eschscholtzia (Californian Poppy)	*Mignonette	*Sunflower
Brachycome (Swan River Daisy)	*Gaillardia	*Nasturtium	Tithonia (Mexican Sunflower)
*Calendula (Broad Leaved Marigold)	Gesnera	*Petunia	Torenia
*Calliopsis	Geum	*Phlox	*Verbena
*Candytuft	Globe Amaranth (Gomphrena)	Physalis	Viscaria
*Carnations			*Zinnia

CLIMBER SEEDS (For prices see Yates' Annual.)

Aristolochia (The Dutchman's Pipe)	Coboea scandens	Lophospermum	Physianthus (The Moth Plant)
Bignonia tweediana	Convolvulus (Morning Glory)	Mandevilla	Solanum
Calampelis	Dolichos	Maurandia	Tacsonia
Cardiospermum (Balloon Vine)	Gourds	Mina Lobata	Thunbergia
	Ipomoea	Passion Vine	Tropaeolum canariensis (Canary Creeper)
	Kudzu Vine	Phaseolus (Snail Flower)	

FLOWER BULBS (For prices see Yates' Annual.)

Agapanthus	Canna	Gloxinia	Tigrida	Valotta
Begonia	Dahlia	Lilium gloriosa	(Tiger Flower)	(Scarborough Lily)
(Tuberous)	Gladioli	(The Climbing Lily)		

FLOWER PLANTS (For prices see Yates' Annual.)

Begonias (semperflorens)	Begonias (Tree)	Gerberas (African Daisy)	Pelargoniums (Geraniums)	Pentstemons Perennial Phlox Salvia
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FRUITS (For Prices see Yates' Annual.)

Citrus (all varieties)	Passion Fruit	Tree Tomato	LAWN GRASS
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Notes for September

Most of the more tender annuals for summer bedding should now be sown in a sheltered seed bed. Choose a moist sheltered bed for the fibrous-rooted Bedding Begonias. Tree Begonia plants are now available and are very suitable for the bush-house or an easterly position in the open in mild districts. Phlox are one of the finest bedding plants for colour masses during the summer; they may be sown direct in the permanent position if kept moist while germinating, but if raised in the nursery bed they should be transplanted while in their second or third leaf. For Geraniums choose a soil neither over-rich nor too moist, otherwise they do not flower freely. When putting out Dahlia tubers have the soil well enriched with rotted manure and bone dust to a depth of 12 or 18 inches; set a strong six foot stake to each tuber when planting. If caterpillars appear on Grapes, spray with Arsenate of Lead. Mulch Strawberries with straw or dry litter to keep fruit off ground. This is a good time to apply Sulphate of Ammonia to Couch Lawns to kill weeds; follow it up two to three weeks later with a top-dressing of clean light soil of a nature which will not set when wet—write for leaflet, “Lawn Top-dressing and Renovating.” Pruning and thinning out of Citrus Trees should now be attended to—see Yates’ Garden Guide for further particulars. Keep all spent flowers picked off Lupins and Iceland Poppies to prolong the flowering period. Spray Roses with Yates’ Harola Lime Sulphur every ten days if mildew is in evidence. To prevent Codlin Moth, spray Apple, Pear and Quince Trees with Arsenate of Lead as soon as the petals begin to fall. Make successive sprayings every few weeks until the fruit is nearly ripened. This is the time to order Passion Fruit plants—write for leaflet on their culture.

VEGETABLE GARDEN

All the Summer Crops can now safely be put out in all but exceptionally cold districts. A few New Potatoes can be dug now, but the crop will not mature properly until about late November. If the plants show any signs of Blight spray with Bordeaux Mixture. Sow a row of Radishes every few weeks for succession throughout the Summer; these should be used while young and tender. Be careful not to over-water Tomatoes, especially with overhead sprinklers, which are apt to induce disease; a good watering every two or three weeks is sufficient if followed by regular cultivation.

SEPTEMBER, 1932

Sun. . .	..	4	11	18	25	..
Mon. . .	..	5	12	19	26	..
Tue. . .	..	6	13	20	27	..
Wed. . .	..	7	14	21	28	○
Thu. . .	1	8	15	22	29	Full
Fri. . .	2	9	16	23	30	Moon
Sat. . .	3	10	17	24	..	14th

12th: Friendly Societies Day, Holiday Qld.
22nd: Melbourne Agricultural Show Day,
Holiday Melbourne.



Yates’ Asters have for years been grown on their Derwentside (Tas.) Seed Farm, and are celebrated for their quality.

YATES' GARDEN CALENDAR

SUGGESTIONS for AVERAGE CLIMATES (such as where Oranges thrive)

Where frosts are severe, Spring Sowings should be made a month or so later and late sowings discontinued earlier than stated. In sub-tropical climates make main plantings with the first early Autumn rains. In the tropics plant after the rainy season.

WHAT TO PLANT IN OCTOBER

VEGETABLES SEEDS 6d. per packet. Post Free.

(Except Peas and Beans, on which postage is 3d. per packet extra.)

ASPARAGUS	CRESS	PARSNIP	†TOMATOES
BEANS	CUCUMBER	PEANUTS	TURNIPS
(French & Wax)	EGG PLANT	PEAS	VEGETABLE-
BETROOT	HERBS	PUMPKINS	MARROW
CAPE-	LEEK	RADISH	
GOOSEBERRY	LETTUCE	RHUBARB	Roots, Tubers, etc.
CAPSICUM	MELONS	†SPINACH	SWEET-
CARROT	MUSTARD	SQUASH	POTATOES
CELERY	PARSLEY	SWEET CORN	

†Raise in Seed Beds.

FLOWER SEEDS

EACH 6d. per packet. Post Free.

(Varieties marked * are also available in small packets at 3d.)

*Amaranthus	*Celosia	Globe Amaranth	*Portulaca
*Antirrhinum	(Feathered)	(Gomphrena)	Poinciana
(Snapdragon)	Cockscomb	Heliotrope	(Bird of Paradise
*Asters	*Cockscomb	Kochia	Flower)
Balsam	(Dwarf)	(Mock or Summer	*Rhodanthe
Begonia	*Convolvulus	Cypress)	Ricinus
Brachycome	(Dwarf Morning	*Marigold	(Castor Oil Plant)
(Swan River	Glory)	Matricaria	*Salpiglossis
Daisy)	*Cosmos	(Camomile)	Salvia
*Calendula	*Dahlias	*Mignonette	*Sunflower
(Broad-Leaved	*Dianthus	*Nasturtium	Titonia
Marigold)	*Eschscholtzia	*Petunia	(Mexican
*Calliopsis	(Californian	*Phlox	Sunflower)
*Candytuft	Poppy)	Physalis	Viscaria
*Carnation	*Gaillardia	(Chinese Lantern	*Zinnia
	Gesnera	Plant)	
	Geum		

CLIMBER SEEDS (For Prices see Yates' Annual).

Aristolochia	Convolvulus	Kudzu Vine	Physianthus
(The Dutchman's	(Morning Glory)	Lophospermum	(The Moth Plant)
Pipe)	Dolichos	Mandevilla	Solanum
Bignonia	Gourds	Maurandia	Tacsonia
twediana	Ipomoea	Mina lobata	Thunbergia
Calampelis	(Cardinal	Passion Vine	Tropoeolum
Cardiospermum	Creeper)	Phaseolus	canariensis
(Balloon Vine)	Ipomoea	(Snail Flower)	(Canary Creeper)
Coboea scandens	(Moon Flower)		

FLOWER BULBS (For Prices see Yates' Annual.)

Agapanthus	Begonia	Dahlia	Lycoris	Nerine
	(Tuberous)	Gladioli	(Spider Lily)	

FLOWER PLANTS (For prices see Yates' Annual.)

Chrysanthemums	Coleus	Perennial Asters	Salvia
LAWN GRASS			

Notes for October

CHOOSE a sunny warm position for such plants as Petunias, Salvias, Portulaca, Zinnias, etc. Weeds will need constant attention at this season. Amaranthus are well worth growing for their brilliant foliage—the tall varieties at the back of the border and the new dwarf varieties near the front. Prepare the soil well for Chrysanthemums with well-rotted compost and bone dust; firm the soil well before and after planting—this induces healthy hard-wooded growth. Portulaca is an excellent subject for a hot, dry position; they are very attractive grown in the crevices of brick paths or paving stones. Keep the young spring growth of Delphiniums well protected from slugs and snails; feed them at intervals with liquid manure. Aquilegia (Columbines) as they flower and Bouvardias as they spring into growth should be mulched and kept moist. Carnations will need dis-budding and keeping moist to fill the buds that are remaining. Anemone and Ranunculus bulbs may be lifted as the plants die down; store them till autumn. Some magnificent new colours have been introduced in Eschscholtzia (Californian Poppies)—sow direct in the permanent position, as they do not transplant well. If the seed pods are kept regularly pinched off the annuals the flowering period is considerably lengthened. A few of the most popular varieties of roses are now available, grown in pots for late planting. This is a good month to start all climbers from seed; Mina lobata, an annual, and Thunbergia Gibsoni, a perennial, are two good sorts. Sowings of Lawn Grass seed should not be made after this month, as it is difficult to germinate during the hot weather.

VEGETABLE GARDEN

Garden pests are generally very active during this month, and regular sprayings should be made of Yates' Nicotine Sulphate for Aphis, Thrip, Red Spider, etc., and of Arsenate of Lead for the Pumpkin Beetle, Caterpillars, Grubs or Snails; for rust on Beans use Yates' Harola Lime Sulphur. The side laterals of Tomatoes should be pinched out at the main stem, but do not remove any leaves from the main stem itself; regular applications of Liquid Manure will be very helpful to the plant at this stage. If Tomatoes show signs of Blight or leaves shrivelling, spray with Bordeaux Mixture, in fact, it is a safeguard to do this every three or four weeks. For Beetroot choose a light friable soil; do not use fresh manure. Leeks require a very heavily-manured soil and should be planted in drills several inches deep so that they may be hilled in and blanched during growth. Keep all Beans well picked to prolong cropping period. Mustard and Cress are delicious for salads or sandwiches; always sow the Cress a week earlier than the Mustard.

OCTOBER, 1932.

Sun. ..	2	9	16	23	30
Mon. ..	3	10	17	24	31
Tues. ..	4	11	18	25	..
Wed. ..	5	12	19	26	○
Thu. ..	6	13	20	27	Full
Fri. ..	7	○14	21	28	Moon
Sat. ..	1	8	15	22	14th

3rd: Eight Hours Day, Holiday Sydney.

12th: Eight Hours' Day, Holiday Adelaide.

12th: Perth Agricultural Show Day, Holiday Perth.



Tomatoes are an essential vegetable for the summer time—now is the time to sow for the main

YATES' GARDEN CALENDAR

SUGGESTIONS for AVERAGE CLIMATES (such as where Oranges thrive)

Where frosts are severe, Spring Sowings should be made a month or so later and late sowings discontinued earlier than stated. In sub-tropical climates make main plantings with the first early

Autumn rains. In the tropics plant after the rainy season.

WHAT TO PLANT IN NOVEMBER

VEGETABLES SEEDS 6d. per packet. Post Free.

(Except Peas and Beans, on which postage is 3d. per packet extra.)

*BEANS (French & Wax)	CUCUMBER	*PEAS	*TURNIPS
*BEETROOT	EGG PLANT	PUMPKINS	VEGETABLE-
CAPSICUM	HERBS	*RADISH	MARROW
*CARROT	LEEK	†SPINACH	Roots, Tubers, etc.
†CAULIFLOWER	*LETTUCE	SQUASH	SWEET-
*CRESS	MELONS	SWEET CORN	POTATOES
	*MUSTARD	†TOMATOES	

†Raise in Seed Beds.

*Small sowings of these should be put in for succession. Cultivated in this way and used in their young stage, delicious fresh Vegetables and Salads can be had all the year round.

FLOWER SEEDS EACH 6d. per packet. Post Free.

(Varieties marked * are also available in small packets at 3d.)

*Amaranthus	*Celosia (Feathered Cockscomb)	Dimorphotheca (African Golden Daisy)	*Phlox
*Antirrhinum (Snapdragon)			Poinciana (Bird of Paradise Flower)
*Aster	*Cockscomb (Dwarf)	*Eschscholtzia (Californian Poppy)	*Rhodanthe
*Balsam			*Portulaca
Begonia	*Convolvulus (Dwarf Morning Glory)	*Gaillardia	Ricinus (Castor Oil Plant)
Brachycome (Swan River Daisy)		Kochia (Mock or Summer Cypress)	*Salpiglossis
*Calandula (Broad-Leaved Marigold)	*Cosmos		Salvia
*Candytuft	*Dianthus	*Marigold	*Sunflower
*Carnation	Didiscus (Blue Lace Flower)	Matricaria (Camomile)	Tithonia (Mexican Sunflower)
		*Petunia	*Zinnia

CLIMBER SEEDS (For Prices see Yates' Annual.)

Aristolochia (The Dutchman's Pipe)	Convolvulus (Morning Glory)	Kudzu Vine	Physianthus (The Moth Plant)
Bignonia tweediana	Dolichos	Lophospermum	Solanum
Calampelis	Gourds	Mandevilla	Tacsonia
Cardiospermum (Balloon Vine)	Ipomoea (Moon Flower)	Maurandia	Thunbergia
Coboea scandens	Ipomoea (Cardinal Creeper)	Mina lobata	Tropoeolum canariensis (Canary Creeper)
		Passion Vine	
		Phaseolus (Snail Flower)	

FLOWER BULBS (For prices see Yates' Annual.)

Belladonna Lily	Dahlia	Lycoris (Spider Lily)	Nerine
Brunsvigia			Sprekelia

FLOWER PLANTS (For Prices see Yates' Annual.)

Begonias	Dahlias (Green Plants)	Perennial Asters (Michaelmas Daisies)	PALMS AND FERNS.
Chrysanthemums			

Chrysanthemums should be planted without delay.

FRUITS (For Prices see Yates' Annual.)

Bananas	Custard Apple (Tropical)	Paw Paws (Tropical)	Plantain (Tropical)	Passion Fruit
Guavas				

Notes for November

THE rush of spring bloom will now be over and as the old flowering plants are removed the vacant ground should be deeply dug and renovated with good compost; after planting, a mulch of similar material should be spread on the surface to keep ground cool and prevent evaporation during the hot season. Choose a partially shaded border when putting out Asters. Do not overlook French Marigolds for masses or ribbons of colour during the summer. Choose a rich warm position for Zinnias, where they can receive regular watering. Spray with Arsenate of Lead if any pests are eating the young Dahlias, otherwise the main shoots are likely to be damaged. If warm humid weather is experienced, dust your Carnations regularly with Lime or Sulphur, as rust is likely to attack them under these conditions; as the plants complete their flowering, cut well back and mulch to induce fresh growth for next winter flowers. Two or three weeks after they finish flowering *Antirrhinum*s may be cut well back to induce fresh growth. Established Passion Fruit Vines should now have the young laterals pruned back to within a foot of the main leaders if a winter crop is desired. Evergreen Shrubs which have finished their spring flowering may be pruned lightly to maintain good shape and healthy growth. Hyacinth, Daffodil and Freesia Bulbs may be lifted as they die back; where the two latter have been growing in naturalised conditions in grass, cutting or scything may be again started—it is not necessary to lift the bulbs. Remove all faded blooms and seed pods from roses that have finished blooming; stems which have borne flowers may be lightly cut back to two or three eyes. Water them regularly to produce fresh growth and mulch to keep the roots cool.

VEGETABLE GARDEN

The weather will be getting very hot now and most crops will require a good watering once a week. Use a good sprinkler and let the water soak well in for an hour or so in each plot. Dig in any spent crops provided they are free from disease; if not, burn off, and keep ground well worked to prevent evaporation and keep down the weeds. If any Wilt appears in your tomatoes, burn the plants immediately and lime the soil round the affected area. Short early Carrots should be used as soon as ready, but the longer later varieties will stand in the ground several weeks. White Onions sown in the late summer should be lifted as soon as they are hard and sound and stored in a cool, airy place. Keep Spinach Beet leaves well picked to maintain growth; it is advisable to snap them off rather than cut them. Make sowings of Beetroot and Carrots every few weeks for succession.

NOVEMBER, 1932

Sun. . .	..	6	13	20	27	..
Mon. . .	..	7	14	21	28	..
Tue. . .	1	8	15	22	29	..
Wed. . .	2	9	16	23	30	○
Thu. . .	3	10	17	24	..	Full
Fri. . .	4	11	18	25	..	Moon
Sat. . .	5	12	19	26	..	13th

1st: Melbourne Cup Day, Holiday Melbourne. 7th: Holiday Tasmania. 30th: St. Andrew's Day, Holiday Q'ld.



Bronze Hybrids Sunflowers, a recently introduced and very attractive strain; recommended to all garden lovers.

YATES' GARDEN CALENDAR

SUGGESTIONS for AVERAGE CLIMATES (such as where Oranges thrive)

Where frosts are severe, Spring Sowings should be made a month or so later and late sowings discontinued earlier than stated. In sub-tropical climates make main plantings with the first early Autumn rains. In the tropics plant after the rainy season.

WHAT TO PLANT IN DECEMBER

VEGETABLES

SEEDS 6d. per packet. Post Free.

(Except Peas and Beans, on which postage is 3d. per packet extra.)

BEANS (French & Wax)	† CAULIFLOWER	PARSNIP	† TOMATOES (Early varieties)
BEETROOT	CRESS	PEAS	TURNIPS
† BORECOLE	CUCUMBER	PUMPKINS	VEGETABLE-
† BROCCOLI	EGG PLANT	RADISH	MARROW
† BRUSSELS- SPROUTS	HERBS	† SPINACH	<i>Roots, Tubers, etc.</i>
† CABBAGE	LETTUCE	SQUASH	Sweet Potatoes (Rooted
CARROT	MELONS	SWEET CORN	Cuttings)
	MUSTARD		

†Raise in Seed Beds.

FLOWER SEEDS

EACH 6d. per packet. Post Free.

(Varieties marked * are also available in small packets at 3d.)

†Must be sown in cool frames.

* Alyssum (<i>Sweet Alice</i>)	* Calliopsis	Kochia (<i>Mock or Summer Cypress</i>)	* Scabious (<i>Pin Cushion</i>)
* Amaranthus	* Carnations		†* Schizanthus (<i>Poor Man's Orchid</i>)
† Anemone	* Convolvulus (<i>Dwarf Morning Glory</i>)	Mathiola (<i>Night Scented Stock</i>)	†* Stocks
* Antirrhinum (<i>Snapdragon</i>)	* Cosmos		* Sunflower
* Asters	* Dianthus	* Phlox	* Sweet Peas
* Balsam	Didiscus (<i>Blue Lace Flower</i>)	†* Poppies (<i>Iceland</i>)	Tithonia (<i>Mexican Sunflower</i>)
Brachycome (<i>Swan River Daisy</i>)	* Gaillardia	* Portulaca	* Wallflower
* Calendula (<i>Broad-Leaved Marigold</i>)	Gesnera	† Primula	* Zinnia
	* Hunnemannia (<i>Mexican Poppy</i>)		

FLOWER BULBS

(For prices see Yates' Annual.)

Belladonna Lily	Cyclamen	Lycoris (<i>Spider Lily</i>)	Nerine
Brunsvigia	Hippeastrum (<i>Amaryllis</i>)		Sprekelia

FLOWER PLANTS

(For prices see Yates' Annual.)

Bouvardias	Dahlias (<i>Green Plants</i>)	Perennial Asters (<i>Michaelmas Daisy</i>)	Perennial Phlox
	Pentstemons		

Where to Purchase Yates' Seeds, Plants, etc.

From the store stocking Yates' Packet Seeds in your town or direct from
ARTHUR YATES & CO. LTD., 184-6 Sussex Street, Sydney.

Notes for December

In the flower garden this is not an important month for sowing, but most of the summer-flowering annuals may still be raised if earlier plantings were missed or if required for successive flowering. From now on early sowings of Stocks, Iceland Poppies and Pansies are often made, particularly by commercial growers who wish to be "first on the market" and so realise higher prices. If sown now a good long flowering period is obtained before the winter. Regular attention should be given to watering, weeding, cultivating and spraying as the circumstances demand. Hollyhocks are often attacked by rust on the undersides of the leaves—Bordeaux Mixture is a suitable spray. Annual climbing plants will be making quick growth and should be trained carefully on their supports. Remove all old flowering stems from Gaillardias and Dianthus, and mulch and water well to maintain growth and flower production. This is an excellent time to plant Dahlias; rooted green plants of most of the varieties are available. As Watsonias finish flowering they may be lifted and separated if too thick. Carefully remove all runners on Strawberry plants, except those to be rooted for propagation.

VEGETABLE GARDEN

If the weather is hot and dry, as it usually is during this month, give each plot a good watering once a week. A good mulch of stable manure can be added. It is wonderfully helpful, saving liquid manure and keeping the ground cool. Potatoes should be dug and stored in a cool dry place as soon as they have ripened off, otherwise if left in the ground and any prolonged rain is experienced, they are likely to make second growth. French Beans can still be sown. This is the ideal month for sowing Cauliflower seeds for planting out later on—write for leaflet on Cauliflower Growing; keep the young plants in the beds free from pests by spraying with Yates' Nicotine Sulphate or Arsenate of Lead. Do not make the beds too rich, and thin out the plants to three or four inches apart, the aim being to obtain hardy, stocky plants that will stand transplanting during the hot weather. Those who live in cold districts where regular winter frosts are experienced should not neglect to make a sowing of Brussels Sprouts; they are a delicious vegetable for winter use. Cucumbers, Marrows, Melons, Pumpkins and all vine crops should be sprayed at intervals with Arsenate of Lead to prevent damage by Pumpkin Beetle; use Yates' Harola Lime Sulphur if mildew appears.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

YATES' ANNUAL (GENERAL CATALOGUE)—YATES' AUTUMN AND SPRING FARM SEED CATALOGUES—DAHLIA AND CHRYSANTHEMUM LIST (in season), also the following Booklets:—TOMATO GROWING FOR PROFIT, HOW TO GROW ONIONS, LUCERNE, etc. All above Free on Request.

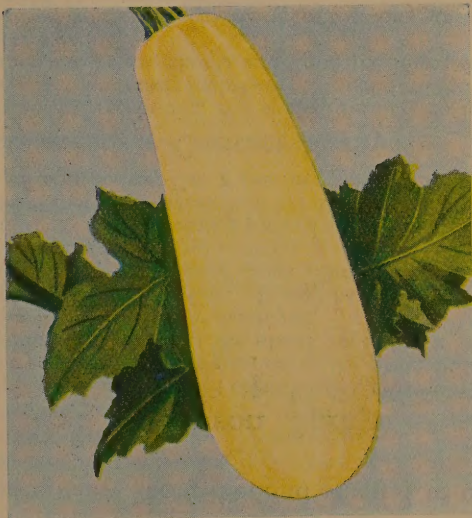
YATES' GARDEN GUIDE (FOR AMATEURS), 1/-, post free.

YATES' GRASSLAND AND GREEN CROP FARMING, 1/-, post free.

DECEMBER, 1932.

Sun. . .	4	11	18	25	..
Mon. . .	5	12	19	26	..
Tue. . .	6	13	20	27	..
Wed. . .	7	14	21	28	○
Thu. . .	1	8	15	22	Full
Fri. . .	2	9	16	23	Moon
Sat. . .	3	10	17	24	13th

25th: Christmas Day. 26th: Boxing Day, Holiday N.S.W., Vic., Q. & Tas. 28th: Boxing Day, W.A., and Proclamation Day, S.A.



Vegetable Marrows should be grown every year. They can be had in the bush-growing form for small gardens.

INSECT PESTS and FUNGOUS DISEASES

(How to know which Spray to use)

No garden lover need remain in any uncertainty about the kind of spray to use, for the rules are simple :—

1. Chewing Insects need a Poison Spray

These include caterpillars, grubs, codlin moth, pumpkin beetle, other beetles, grasshoppers, crickets, slugs, snails, slaters, etc. They live by devouring some portion of the plant, flowers or fruit. Therefore by spreading a light coating of poison over the plants, repeating it occasionally as new growth develops, the attacking insects are easily destroyed.

Arsenate of Lead is the outstanding remedy for this purpose. It may be dusted on the plants or sprayed in liquid form. One pound will make 50 gallons of spray. It can, if necessary, be mixed with contact sprays and fungicides to form an all-purpose spray.

Grant's "265" Snail Exterminator is another excellent remedy (dusted around the plants) for snails, slugs, and slaters. Chewing insects which hide in the soil are best attacked with **Vaporite**, a poisonous fumigant which kills all soil pests. Use 2 ozs. per square yard.

2. Sap-Sucking Insects need a Contact Spray

These include aphids, woolly aphids, mites, thrips, mealy-bug, red spider, Rutherglen bug, Vegetable bug, scale, etc. They do not eat the plant, but insert their beaks through into the sap and drain it away. They generally swarm upon the young shoots and upon the lower sides of the leaves, which grow yellow, wilt and lose vitality.

The insects cannot be poisoned; but contact sprays, by closing their breathing organs, and by irritation, smother and kill all with which they come in contact.

The following are the best remedies, with strength to use :—

Yates' Nicotine Sulphate (1 oz. to 6 gallons).

Harola Lime Sulphur (1 lb. to 10 gallons). This is effective against fungous diseases as well; and for this purpose trees would need a stronger mixture.

Benzole Emulsion (1 lb. to 5 gallons). This is a repelling, distasteful mixture which tends to keep insects away. It is perhaps the best one to use against the Rutherglen bug and Vegetable beetle (the green shield beetle).

Scale pests are sap-sucking insects which protect themselves with a covering of wax; they are easily destroyed by these remedies. The stronger scale insects on citrus trees, however, and mealy bug are best sprayed with **Harbas** (use 1 gallon in 20-60 gallons water, according to purpose required).

White or Indian Wax Scale may be removed by washing with 1½ lbs. Soda to 4 gallons warm water. February is the best month.

The chief point to remember is that contact sprays must always be repeated as often as live insects appear.

3. Fungous Diseases need a Preventive Spray

These are diseases affecting the tissues and constitution of the plants, and all are more easily prevented than cured. They include Mildew, Oidium, Black Spot, Rust, Irish Blight, Scab, Leaf Curl, etc.

The surest preventive is to commence spraying if possible before the foliage comes in early spring (for leaf-curl later sprayings are useless). Any sprayings should be repeated fortnightly, which is the average period taken by the spores of mildew and black spot, for instance, to develop. **Bordeaux Powder**, used as a dust, or as a liquid spray (1 lb. makes up to 10 gallons); and **Harola Lime Sulphur** (see above) are easily the best fungicides. The former can be mixed with a poison and a contact spray to form an all-purpose spray. The latter needs only a poison spray.

Flowers of Sulphur dusted over the plants every 10-14 days during early spring to late autumn will check mildew. The fumes are powerfully effective during warm weather.

As many of these preparations are of a poisonous nature, keep them away from children and domestic animals. Further, carefully wash all mixing utensils and pumps after use, and all fruit, vegetables, etc., before use.

For further useful information on Insect Pests and Fungous diseases, see **YATES' GARDEN GUIDE** (1/-, postage free).

For prices and particulars of all spraying preparations, Spray Pumps, Dust Guns, and sundries, write to—

ARTHUR YATES & CO. LIMITED, Seed Growers, Seed Merchants & Nurserymen

Letters: Box 2707-C, G.P.O.

184-186 Sussex St., SYDNEY, N.S.W.

FARM CALENDAR

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE

The roots only are used, like potatoes as a vegetable, or for pigs. Tops die down with frost and roots may then be dug. Plant June, July, August in warm or cool climates.

POTATOES

Plant in months to escape extreme heat and frost. In warm climates plantings may be made February, March, and again in July; in most suitable districts continue plantings August, September, October; and in cool climates also in November, December, January.

BARLEY

OATS

RYE CORN

WHEAT

For Winter Green Feed in the cooler climates sowings may be commenced January and continued in warm and cool climates through February, March, April, May, June, July, August, and in very cool districts September. When growing purely for grain be guided by others in your district.

LINSEED (FLAX)

Mainly grown in Australia for the grain. Most suitable to the cooler climates where Oats and Potatoes thrive. Sow May, June, July, August.

CANARY SEED

For seed crops, sow in cool districts from February. In warm districts, March, April.

CATTLE CABBAGE, KALE (Chou Mollier and other sorts), RAPE, SWEDES, FIELD TURNIPS

These brassicas are all well adapted to farm use. It must be borne in mind, however, that none are suitable for growing in the hot, dry periods. Cattle Cabbage, used in cool climates: sow in seed bed December, January, February, March, and plant out. Kale produces an abundance of fleshy leaves; treat much the same as cabbage, but will do in warmer climates. Rape may be sown broadcast in the paddock and grazed; in cool and moderately warm climates. Sow February, March, April, May, July, August. Swedes may be sown broadcast, as with Rape, and after picking over for market, the field may be grazed. Sheep and cattle will eat the roots well into the ground. For high quality roots they may be sown in drills. In cool climates sowings may be commenced in December, and in warmer climates in January and continued through February, March. Field Turnips are very quick growers and may be used the same way as Swedes as a catch-crop; they may be sown in all climates in February, March, April, and in cold climates in early Spring also.

MUSTARD

Sow February, March, April, July, August, September. A very quick grower. Used mainly in conjunction with Rape to prevent scouring.

N.Z. BLUE LUPINS

Excellent for green manuring. Not used for fodder. In all climates sow February, March, April, also in warm climates in May, June, and in all climates July, August, September. In cool climates also in October, November.

BERSEEM CLOVER, CRIMSON CLOVER (Incarnatum)

These varieties are used for hay and fodder, not for pastures. Berseem Clover is an excellent heavy and continuous winter and spring cropper for warm climates. Sow February, March, April. Crimson Clover for cold districts, makes splendid clover hay. Sow as above and as late as May, July, August.

FIELD PEAS

PURPLE VETCHES

TARES

SAINFOIN

Winter growing crop legumes for fodder and green manuring. Field Peas: Sow in all climates February, March, April, also in warm districts in May, June; in all climates, July, August, and in cool climates as late as September. Purple Vetches: Same as above. Tares: As above, but more suited to colder districts. Sainfoin only suitable for very cold districts. Sow in the first three months mentioned above.

GARDEN PEAS

May be sown all the year round, but do not like intense hot, dry conditions and will not pod in frost periods. April, May, June, July, August, September, October give best results as a general rule.

MAIZE, SORGHUMS, MILLETS, CATTLE PUMPKINS, CATTLE MELONS

These are all summer-growing crops which must be sown when frosts are over. Maize for grain should only be grown in warm climates; sow September, October, November, December; for green feed the cool climates are also suitable, and in warm districts such sowings may be extended through January, February, March. Sorghums, same as above, cut after flowering stage; they will also stand well into winter, stalks being full of sugar. Millets: sow any time as above for a splendid quick growing catch-crop. Pumpkins: sow in warm districts only September, October, November. Cattle melons: sow as Pumpkins, except cannot be stored into the cold weather like pumpkins and should only be sown early and used when ripe.

COW PEAS, VELVET BEANS, PEANUTS, SOY BEANS

Summer-growing crop Legumes for fodder and green manuring. In warm climates of good summer rainfall sow any of these in September, October, November, December. Soy Beans are also well adapted to cooler summer climates, but it is difficult to grow heavy crops in land not previously sown to this variety. Sow Soy Beans as early as August, and in very warm climates as late as January.

BUCKWHEAT

A very quick maturing grain-like crop for fowl feed. Also ground into flour for home use. Extremely hardy summer grower. Yields best when weather is cool, about flowering time. Therefore, sow after frosts are over, September, October, November, and in hot districts December and January.

SUGAR BEET, MANGEL, FIELD CARROT

For Roots for stock feeding, sow seed August, September, October in warm and cool districts, and even as late as November in very cool climates. Carrots and Sugar Beet may be sown slightly earlier than Mangels. In hot climates sowings may be made preferably in February and March.

SUDAN GRASS

Heavy yielding throughout summer and autumn. Sow in warm climates as early as September, and in cooler climates October. Continue sowing November and December.

SUNFLOWER

Grown for the grain. Sow in warm districts only September, October, November.

SALTBUSH

Sow in warm climates only in March, April, May, August, September, October.

TAGOSATE (so-called Tree Lucerne)

Sow in warm and cool climates March, April, May, August, September, October.

TOBACCO

Suitable for warm climates only. Sow August and September.

LUCERNE

Sow February, March, April, May, July, August, September, in almost all climates. The most wonderful permanent crop for any fair class soils of reasonable depth. May be both cut and grazed.

PASTURE GRASSES

Paspalum, Rhodes Grass and Couch are summer-growing varieties and should be sown in warm, moist weather when frosts are completely over and time must be given for them to establish themselves before the return of cold weather. Sow according to locality, September, October, November, December, January, February, March. Cocksfoot, Rye Grass, and grasses for similar climates are best sown in cool and moderately warm climates in February, March, April, May, and in very cool districts they may also be sown in August and September.

PASTURE CLOVERS.

Sow all varieties, as above in conjunction with grasses. White Clover may also be sown with Paspalum as mentioned above.

SHEEPS BURNET

A valuable addition to all the Winter and Spring growing grasses. Sow with same.